

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Miss Madeleine Smith has recently gained much notoriety and been exciting much interest in Scotland, in consequence of figuring as principal in a murder trial. She was accused of poisoning her French lover, and being young, accomplished, rich, and beautiful, her trial was the all-absorbing topic of the day. She was acquitted, and it was reported by the Circassian at St. Johns that she had left Scotland and was a passenger for the United States on the Asia. When the Asia arrived, says the Albany Statesman, a large number of New Yorkers, bent upon giving Miss Madeleine a public reception, serenade, &c., after the most approved Gotham fashion, proceeded to the Cunard dock to receive her. But alas! it was found that the heroine was not on board, but that the error had arisen from the fact that a Dutch lady named Mathilde Schmidt was among the passengers. The committee of reception, rushing on board, inquired for "Miss Smith." They were shown to the cabin of the "fat, fair, and forty" Mathilde Schmidt. Their chairman and spokesman had hardly commenced his prepared speech, when he was interrupted by something which sounded very much like "nix furstang-nix spreich English!" The committee were thunderstruck. They knew well that the dialect was not Scottish, and concluding that there must be some mistake, gathered up their hats and left in disgust.

The wool clip turns out very large, and bids fair to bring a profitable return to the owners. From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of Ohio, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1886 by three millions of pounds. A large part if not all of the wool has now passed from the farmer to the merchant, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New York market and eastern manufacturers. The prices paid for a great portion of the wool crop range from forty to fifty cents, and in some of the best districts fifty-five and sixty cents have been paid. Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent to the ordinary clip.

THE STRAW AND BONNET BUSINESS.—In Franklin, Mass., somewhat distinguished for its manufacture of straw goods for half a century, there have been nearly one hundred thousand cases of bonnets manufactured within six months. These cases probably contained seven millions of bonnets, enough for one-quarter of the heads, great and small, old and young, in the United States.

About three hundred girls have been employed in the shops, while many others, in families, have worked at the business. Of course when sudden stagnation of the business occurs, as the case has been the present season, great losses are the result. Perhaps there has not been much loss to most of the manufacturers, taking the season as a whole, since the commencement of the trade was profitable. The loss has come within the last two months. It was a good beginning with a bad ending.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—The Auburn Advertiser says that "a few nights since, about the hour of 12 o'clock, a beautiful dove entered through the grated window into the hospital of the State Prison, and perched upon the bed of one of the patients. It has since remained in the room, and seems contented and happy." So this emblem of innocence and liberty comes to the cell of the crime-stained prisoner, a messenger of hope. Its white wings folded in those gloomy walls must tell the inmate many truths more eloquent than sermons, and hard must be the heart of the convict if it grows not softer by this gentle association.

NO WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The New York Express learns through an official source, well qualified to know, that the relations between Mexico and Spain, threatening for some time past to result in a mutual appeal to arms, have just expressed, if not a decided change for the better, such at least as encourages the expectation that the point at issue will all be amicably adjusted. The Madrid and Paris correspondents of the London journals, at last dates, wrote as if the dispute was as far from a settlement as ever; but our information is based upon official dispatches by the Asia, and later than anything actually in print.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS STATES that the greatest billiard match ever made in this country is shortly to come off between L. J. Hingham, the great Albany player, Michael Phelan, and Ralph Benjamin. These three gentlemen are said to be the greatest billiard players in the world. The match is to take place either in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

AN OLD TYPO.—Mr. George M. Gronard died in Washington City on the 28th. He had been employed in the office of the National Intelligencer forty-three years, and for the past twenty was its foreman.

ANOTHER RIOT IN BALTIMORE.—The Patriot of Monday says:

A disgraceful affray occurred on Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on Gay street, near the Bel-Air market, during which several persons were injured by being struck with bricks, and one man unconnected with either party concerned in the affray received a pistol ball in the right breast, which, it is thought, will prove fatal. An alarm of fire drew out most of the companies, but nothing being found to require their aid, they returned to their homes. The Independent took her way along Front street to Gay, properly. She was followed by the Lafayette, improperly, as it was not their direct way to the engine house, and gave evidence of a wish to create a disturbance. At the corner of High and Gay streets the police made an ineffectual attempt to turn the Lafayette down High street, the Independent in the meantime having housed their apparatus. The Lafayette continued on up Gay street, and at the corner of East street a brick was thrown, which was all that was needed to commence the affray, and pistols and missiles of every description were brought into requisition. Some fifteen or twenty members of the Independent were standing on the corner, when a young man named Alexander Ramsay stepped from behind the Lafayette and fired three barrels of a revolver at the crowd and snuffed the cap of a fourth. One of the charges took effect in the breast of a young man named Frederick W. Barthol, a German, which, glancing across the ribs, came out on the side. The police were active in suppressing the riot, and Sergeant W. H. Evans was struck with bricks on the arms and hips, the latter proving quite serious. A young man named Roberts was severely injured over the eye with a brick. Officer Ridgway was struck on the arm and badly hurt, and several persons whose names we could not learn were more or less injured.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—There is some sense in Dr. Hall's remarks on the Means of Happiness, and they may be read with profit by most young men of this age. He says:

Reader, I have seen a great deal and felt more; I have talked and traveled, and enjoyed and suffered with all sorts of people; have been on the sea and in it, and under it; have been laughed at, sworn at, quarrelled at, praised, blamed, abused; have been blown at and blown up; have had much and had little—so much as to enjoy nothing, so little that I would have enjoyed a crust of bread, because the ship went to the bottom with everything in it, leaving me to float to a sand bank; and then again, I have wandered over the earth, and under it, and through it, its caves and its dungeons and darkness, after stalagmites and stalactites, after specimens of black rocks and white ones, blue stones and gray; lived for months on desert islands just for the purpose of picking up new shells on the beach, which the tide of night never failed to leave behind it. In those bygone days, when I had the great requisites of an enjoying traveler, to wit: plenty of time, plenty of patience, and plenty of money, so if I could turn over and smashed up, I could afford to wait until another could be had, or if the ship went to the bottom instead of its destined port, 'twas just the same to me, because if I wasn't at one place I was at another, and there was always some strange rock to look at, some queer "dip" that set me calculating how many horse power it required to make that rock just turn up so, and all the million inquiries which geology, astronomy, conchology, and a dozen other dry names suggested, which not only had the effect to keep me from fretting, but kept me in an interested humor; well, in all of these different situations, and as many more, I have found out, among others, three things:

1st. That a man out of money can't be happy.
2d. That a man out of health can't be happy.
3d. That a man without a wife can't be happy.

Therefore, I have come to the conclusion that the best way to be happy is to take care of your health, keep out of debt, and get a wife.

The following is a special dispatch to the N. Y. Courier:

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Gen. Cass has entered on the settlement of the New Grenadian difficulty. The deputation of the Panama Railroad Co., and Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, late Ministers to New Grenada, had had conferences with Gen. Cass, and the terms of the settlement will, probably, embrace the cession of Taboga, and the adjustment of privileges to the railroad company.

The instructions to Mr. Forsyth relative to the Tehuantepec and Commercial Treaty, will go by special messenger this week. Senator Benjamin's mission to Mexico is unconnected with Government.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Lewisburg (Va.) Era says:

Last week a most atrocious, fiendish, and revolting murder was committed in the county of Fayette, by Matthew Kincaid, on the body of his daughter, who had just arrived at woman's estate. The said Matthew Kincaid, known familiarly as Little Matthew, we point out to our readers as one of the accomplices of a notorious father, who died in the penitentiary for burning Gauley Bridge in 1828 or '29. This miserable parricide is now in Fayette jail for trial. His victim was a beautiful girl, who was restrained toward his daughter in the discharge of domestic duty, and whilst kneading dough for bread, struck her on the back of the neck with a broom, killing her instantly, doubtless dislocating her neck.

The New York Tribune endorses the fantastical idea of certain French savans as to the propriety of eating horse flesh:

In the horse we have an animal which is much cleaner in its habits than the hog, herbivorous like the ox or sheep, whose flesh is rich with nitrogen, and as pleasant to the taste as that of either of the above named animals. What prevents horse flesh from being found upon our tables? Nothing but a popular prejudice, which recent investigations in Paris show is entirely without any foundation whatever.

A MAN PROPOSING TO MARRY ANOTHER MAN.—Some time ago, it will be remembered, a singular case came up in the Richmond (Virginia) courts, in which a young man named Lipscomb sued another young man named Thomas Linton for breach of promise.

Linton, it seems, was of such remarkably feminine appearance that his friends easily persuaded Lipscomb that he was a female in disguise, and so enamored he became of Linton as to ask and receive a promise of marriage, which, of course, the latter was unable to fulfill. But, on attempting to explain why he could not "come to time," the fond "lover" wouldn't believe a word of it, and, full in the belief that his enamored was a woman, and nothing short, he sued for breach of promise. The case created no little excitement in Richmond.

An examination by five experienced physicians was ordered by the court, so that there should be no possibility of mistake, and they reported that Linton was undoubtedly a man; so Lipscomb lost both his lady love and his lawsuit.

Linton has recently arrived in this city, and such was his womanish appearance that suspicion was created as to his sex, and the Guards were about to arrest him, and would have done so but for the interference of a person who knew the young man. Last night Linton again got into trouble, through falling into the hands of a party of young men who believed him to be sailing under false colors. A gentleman cognizant of the history of Linton happened to be present, and upon his representation Linton was set free.

Feminine beauty would seem to be anything but a desirable gift for a man.—*Wash. Star*, July 24.

A JOKE FOR SELFISH HUSBANDS.—Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on the circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said that she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection, provided she did not encumber the carriage with land-boxes, which were his utter abhorrence. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough, happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something below the seat. He discovered that it was a land-box. Up went the window and out went the land-box. The coachman stopped, and the footmen, thinking that the land-box had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, were going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out, "Drive on!" The land-box was accordingly left by the ditch side. Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the court-house. "Now," said he, "where's my wig—where is my wig?" "My Lord," replied his attendant, "it was thrown out of the carriage window."

A Child Drowned by an Insane Girl.—A sad tragedy occurred at the poor-house, Tamworth, N. H., on Sunday last, as we learn from the Manchester Mirror. The superintendent of the farm, Mr. Whiting, was absent, and Mrs. Whiting, after getting her infant child to sleep, and laying it in the cradle, fell asleep herself. When she awoke, an insane girl, an inmate of the house, was in the room crying. Noticing her appearance, and the fact that her clothes were wet, she thought herself of her child, and her feelings can be imagined when she looked in the cradle and found her darling gone. She immediately went in search, and found the child in a brook near the house, with its face downward, and life extinct. The crazy girl, to make sure of the consumption of her horrid purpose, had piled wood upon the child, and shut off every chance of its saving itself.

Marks of Suspicion.—Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unrefined evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow, and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he has no purpose of craft or design to answer cannot submit to drill himself. The more successful rascals are usually of this description, as smooth as razors dipped in oil, and as sharp. They affect the innocence of the dove, which they have not, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent, which they have.

THE NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—This structure is situated about the middle of the river-line of the city, back on a grassy point formed by the river and an inlet jutting eastward into the land, only a few rods from the centre of the original District of Columbia. It is a hollow stone obelisk, built on a solid rock foundation, 81 feet square at the base, sunk 8 feet in the ground, and rising 17½ feet above ground; the obelisk itself being 55 feet square at its base on this foundation, designed to reach 500 feet clear of the foundation, or 517½ feet above the ground, to be externally cased with marble, internally decorated with various devices, among which will be interspersed the many engraved blocks contributed from all parts of the world, capped with magnificent glass dome and ascended on the inside by spiral stairs. When completed, this monument will be the highest artificial structure in the world, being 37½ feet higher than the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and is estimated by scientific men to be capable of enduring thousands of years.

The following are the heights of some of the principal monuments, domes, &c., in the world: St. Andrew's column at Rome, 135 feet; Trajan's column at the Smithsonian Institute, 145; Trianon column at Rome, 145; Napoleon's column at Paris, 150; Washington's column at Baltimore, 180; the great obelisk at Thebes, 200; Bunker Hill monument at Boston, 220; column of Delhi, 262; Trinity Church steeple, New York, 264; the contemplated new dome of the Capitol, 300; dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 320; tower of Marliux, 350; tower of the Cathedral of Strasburg, 460; dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, 465; great pyramid of Egypt, 480; National Washington monument, 517½.

LOCATING TOWNS—SPECULATING.—The last Democratic Territorial Legislature of Minnesota chartered a mammoth land company with just such powers and privileges as the grasping monopolists desired. Gov. Medary approved of the charter, and is said to be one of the stockholders. Breslin, the Ohio embezzling State Treasurer, it is reported, had some sixty shares of the stock. The chartered organization is styled the Dakota Land Company, and it is doing a land office business in making towns and cities on paper. The Big Sioux is the present theatre of operations, and a correspondent of the Minnesota, writing from "Great Oasis City," June 28th, gives an inkling of the progress of the "Big Sioux Company."

The first town mentioned is located at Mountain Pass, near a large lake; the second is Benton, on Benton creek; the third Medary, named after Gov. M. It is laid out on the Big Sioux river, and it is supposed will be the capital of the Territory when Minnesota is divided. The next town was located at the falls of the Sioux, and is called Sioux Falls City. The river falls sixty feet in two hundred yards, furnishing an immense water power. The next speculative city was laid off at Split Rock river, which empties into the Big Sioux ten miles from the falls. The writer thinks the site of this town is the best in the half dozen located. Next is Great Oasis City, in Minnesota, about sixty miles from the Upper Sioux Agency, and southwest from St. Paul. The writer calls that part of the country the "garden spot of the world."

BROUGHAM ON THE PRESS.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London Examiner, alleged to be a libel on Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Eum, Lord Brougham remarked that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their lordships' House; but of what use would it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend, Mr. Marriott, was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to the church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstance, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he stated that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect: "We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. Marriott has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words 'damp old church,' and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman who complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord Brougham) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.]

Married life has its trials and its sorrows. Tempers may prove incompatible, and call for forbearance. Fortune may be chary of its favors and enforce self-denial. Children may be ungrateful, and sting the poor heart that has allowed them. Sickly may come and haunt a household for years. But the poor man, struggling along with his debts, and the weary woman, toiling early and late, accomplishing the ruin of all her beauty and her buoyancy, if they would be placed apart could competence be given them and all their trials be brought to an end. The answer would be, "There is something sweeter in this companionship of suffering than anything the world can offer from its storehouse of joys outside of it, and something which would make even severer trials than ours only iron bands to draw us more firmly together."

—*Springfield Republican*.

A Precocious Youth.—Some time during the last year, a young sprig of the law was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His father, a prudent old cudge, gave him a hundred dollars to purchase a library of books, and told him that was all he could do for him at that time, but that, by industry, prudence, and immediate enforcement of payment of all suits that might be his, he had no doubt that he would get along. A few days after, the old man dropped into John's office and borrowed fifteen dollars of the money he had given him, promising to pay it by 12 o'clock the next day. "All right, dad," said John, "I'll pay you your memorandum." The next day at twelve pa did not appear, and John immediately served a writ upon him, and put a keeper in his house just as the old man was sitting down to dinner. That is what we call an instance of sharp practice.

A DETERMINED SPINSTER.—"What brought you here?" said a lone woman, who was quite "flustered" by an early call from an old bachelor neighbor who lived opposite, and whom she regarded with particular favor, "though she never dared tell her love, but let concealment, like a worm in the mud, gnaw at the foundations of her life, and change her skin to parchment." "I come to borrow matches," "Matches! That's a likely story! Why don't you make a match yourself? I know what you come for," cried the exasperated old virgin, as she looked the old bachelor into the corner—"You come here to kiss me almost to death, but you shan't without you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

A Duel Settled by Cash.—A Frenchman was to fight a duel with an American; the conditions were that but one shot should be exchanged, and that the precedence should go by lot. The Frenchman got the first chance, but failed to hit his adversary. As the Yankee lifted his weapon, the other called out: "Hold, I will buy your shot!" All were astonished at this, but his opponent answered: "What will you give me?" "Five hundred pounds!" "Nonsense!" cried the Yankee, taking aim again. "I am a good marksman; you set too low a value upon yourself!" "You estimate me at too high a price, but I will give you a thousand pound!" "Agreed!" cried the Yankee, and the duel was at an end.

A Prophecy Suggesting New York as an Illustration.—I look upon the size of certain American cities, and especially on the nature of their population, as a real danger which threatens the future security of the democratic republics of the New World; and I venture to predict they will perish from this circumstance, unless the Government succeeds in creating an armed force, which, while it remains under the control of the majority of the nation, will be independent of the town population, and able to repress its excesses.—*De Tocqueville*.

A little fellow, from four to five years old, having perforated the knees of his trousers, was intensely delighted with a patch his mother had applied. He went and gazed on it in a state of remarkable admiration, and then he suddenly exclaimed, "Grandma! must put one on t'other knee and two behind, like Eddy Smith's."

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, Agents, Louisville, Ky. ap 21 j&b&w&j&w

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Will be held at the EXHIBITION HALL of the Institute, corner Fourth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th of August, 1887. For each article the judges shall decide to be of superior merit GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded; and SPECIAL PREMIUMS for the most meritorious articles offered in the Exhibition. The interest felt by our Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Inventors in this enterprise will be greatly augmented by the unusual facilities afforded them at this Exhibition in publishing their acknowledged skill all over the country through the thousands of strangers attracted here by the great National Agricultural Fair, which will be held near the city during the progress of our Exhibition. Contributions from all parts of the United States are cordially invited; and this is the most favorable opportunity to introduce evidence of skill in the industrial pursuits and the fine arts in the valley of the Mississippi.

Our Exhibition Hall is large and airy, and provided with steam power and shafting. Every facility will be afforded for the advantageous display of articles offered. Articles intended for exhibition at the National Fair may be removed for that purpose, provided notice be given at the time of entry.

The Hall will be ready for the reception of goods Tuesday, Aug. 11, and opened for the reception of visitors Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 7 P. M. No article deposited after Tuesday, Aug. 18, can be entered for competition or premium, but will be received for exhibition only free of charge. Articles for exhibition only will be admitted free of charge. Artisans applying for space or desiring further information, please call on Mr. J. S. Morris & Son, or Mr. J. S. Morris & Son, June 10th and 11th, at 10th and 11th, Sec. Exhib. Committee.

For Sale.
A SECOND-HAND BUGGY and ROCK-AWAY in good order, made by Mr. Haddock of this city. They are left for sale with Mr. Haddock, Third street, near the Post-office. j25 j&b

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A SUMMER, 435 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 25 j&b jly

PICTURES. HARRIS' GALLERY.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. feb 12 dlay may 28 bly

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Structures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days, from derangement of the system. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SPINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j12 j&b

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. A Novel, by Charles Lever. 12mo. 50 cents. The Fortunes of Glenore, a Novel, by Charles Lever. 12mo. 50 cents.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED. containing a Visit to the Virginia Canaan and the Adventures of Portie Crayon and his Cousin. Illustrated from Drawings by Portie Crayon. 12mo. 50 cents. 50 cents. 50 cents.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES. A Series of Designs Prepared for Execution in the United States, by G. W. H. Hudson. Illustrated by 200 engravings. Sixth edition. 12mo. 50 cents. C. H. HAGAN & CO.

Grand and Parlor Grand Pianos. TRIPP & CRAGG, 109 Fourth street, will receive, in a few days, a Grand and Parlor Grand Piano from Chickering & Co., New York. These are the only successful manufacturers of this class of instrument in this country, and are fitted expressly for exhibition at the coming fairs in Louisville and elsewhere. Parties contemplating the purchase of a Grand Piano are respectfully advised to wait the arrival of these superb instruments. j27 j&b TRIPP & CRAGG, 109 Fourth st.

COLLECTOR'S BOOK. BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HOLDER.—The above unique and very practical invention will supply a deficiency long felt in the counting-room and among all classes of business men. It consists of a series of pockets, in alphabetical order, so arranged as to spread out like a fan and exhibit at one view the who series. When closed it presents the form of a most compact book, well protected by strong handsome covers, and of such limited compass as to be easily carried in the pocket or laid in a pigeon-hole of the desk or safe. No complete arrangement can be made to suit every business man.

The sole agents for Louisville are CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BEREGETS, LAWN, & C.

Martin & Panton, Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., HAVE made their last reduction for the season in the

LAWN, LAWN ROBES; BEREGETS AND BEREGET ROBES; TRAVELING CLOAKS OR DUSTERS; MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS; A LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.; LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.; STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS; A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LATEST PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS.

To which we invite the special attention of the ladies. j25 j&b MARTIN & PANTON, 96 Fourth st.

CHEAP CHINA.—We have some Ladies' Bronze Buckin and Half-Gilt China for sale at less than cost to close them out at once. OWEN, Shoe Emporium.

SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber would respectfully call attention to the fact that he has a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the summer trade in store. Those wishing anything of our line will find a much better assortment in our house than is usually kept at this season, which we will sell cheap for cash. OWEN & WOOD, 435 Market st., above Third.

There will be a meeting of all the committees of arrangements of the United States Agricultural Society, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the Fair Ground.

The buildings are complete, and the grounds greatly improved.

We are requested to invite all who feel interested to be present.

Deafness cured, with success hitherto unknown, by Dr. Jones, now practicing at the Gal House in this city, where he has returned by solicitation and will remain a short time.

Artificial eyes inserted, in movement and appearance as perfect as the natural eye (all cases can be suited, whether the eye be partly or wholly gone), by Dr. Jones, now practicing at the Gal House in this city.

Stammering and impediments of speech cured by Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, presumed to be the only man now living who can and does cure this humiliating impediment. He will practice at the Gal House for a few weeks, where he has returned by numerous requests.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER, FANCY, AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We would invite the attention of ladies, especially those visiting our city in search of the latest styles of all kinds of fancy dry goods, to the stock at the house of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets. In order to reduce his stock previous to making his fall purchases, he will offer from this date until the close of the season his entire stock of fancy silks, beres, grenadine and organza robes, silk and lace mantillas; embroideries and lace goods, organza and jaconet muslin, beres and tissues, parasols, &c., at greatly reduced prices. His stock of the above goods cannot be excelled in point of variety, style, and elegance by that of any other southern or western house. Ladies will find it to their interest before making their purchases to examine the goods at this house. Corner of Fourth and Market streets. June 18 j&b&w&j2

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

FRENCH PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE will be sold at greatly reduced prices to make room for large fall stock of potatoes. Persons in need of the above articles will please call at A. JAEGER & CO.'S, 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. j25 b

Ivory Cutlery, Waiters, and Silver-plated Goods.

125 dozen Ivory and Silver-plated Knives (warranted); 300 assorted oval pat. rns Waiters (sets and single); 75 new and beautiful styles Silver-plated Cutlery. With a full stock of Housekeeping Goods, Iron-Stone and Crockery Ware, &c.; for sale at lower prices than elsewhere in this city by A. JAEGER & CO., 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. j25 b

GENTS' LASTING GAITERS AND low-cut Calf Shoes suitable for this season at j25 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.

TRIPP & CRAGG, SOLE AGENTS, 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music. j25 j&b

Hand-Book of American Travel.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. A full and reliable Guide by Railway, Stage, and Water to the Cities, Towns, Water-Falls, Battle-Fields, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Hunting and Fishing Grounds, Watering-Places, Summer Resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in the U. S. and the British Provinces. By T. Addison Richards. With careful maps of all parts of the country and pictures of famous places and scenes from original drawings by the author and other artists. Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j25 j&b

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1,000 COPIES LITTLE DORRIT, by Chas. Dickens—to the trade at \$25 per hundred, or 50c each. 50 copies of same work, illustrated—quadruple—editor's four styles—in two volumes. Price from \$5.00—\$10.00. 50 copies of same work—people's edition, illustrated—one volume of 1,000 pages. Price \$1.50. 50 copies same work, illustrated, octavo—editor's five styles—from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per copy. 50 copies of same work—library edition, six styles—from \$1.50 to \$3.00. 50 copies same work—paper cover—illustrated edition. Price 75c. For sale by C. H. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st. j25 j&b

Carpets and Oil-Cloths at the Carpet Warehouse.

C. DUVAL & CO., Main street, between Second and Third.

We have now in store a full and complete stock of all grades of Carpeting, a large portion of which has just been received, comprising all the best patterns of—Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets; Rich Brussels; English and American Brussels Carpets;

EVENING BULLETIN.

FOREIGN NEWS—PER ASIA.

This domestic event of the week which has excited the most engrossing interest is the trial of the assassin of the Emperor, the murderer of her lover, at Glasgow, one Pierre Emile L'Angelier. This extraordinary investigation extended over nine days, and the British public, on both sides of the Tweed, has followed the inquiry with breathless attention from the commencement to the close. The outcome of the case, which became known in the spring of the year, revealed the fact that a lady of education, of good family, and of excellent prospects in life, handsome, accomplished, and extremely young, was charged with murdering her lover by means of poison in order to marry another.

There was a sufficient dash of the romantic and the horrible about the circumstances to arrest public attention, but nothing which previously transpired gave an inkling of the real features of the case, which, in all future time, will place this trial and its results amongst the *cause celebres* of any age or country. Although the trial has formed the subject of leading articles in most of the newspapers, we do not intend to discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, for every reader of ordinary intelligence, after perusing the evidence, will arrive, we think, at the conclusion that the verdict, under all the circumstances that came before the court, was the only one that could be given—"not guilty" on the first count, which charged her with administering arsenic to the deceased, prior to the 20th of February last, and "not proven" on the subsequent counts, which charged her with the same crime on the 22d or 23d of February, and on the 22d or 23d of March.

The proceedings in Parliament this week, although not without interest, have presented nothing striking, and symptoms are already apparent of bringing the session to a speedy close as possible.

The election committees have this week come to several decisions, the majority of them in favor of the members petitioned against. In the case of Oxford, the machinery for bribery and treating was too open and avowed to escape condemnation, and, accordingly, Mr. Neate has been unseated as a penalty for the indiscretion of his friends.

But the most remarkable case which has occurred during the session relative to election petitions, is that of Pontefract, a borough which has always been more or less remarkable for electoral corruption. In this instance, the late member, Mr. Oliveira, petitioned against the present member, Mr. William Wood, and by his own evidence and that of his wife proved that in 1852 the sum of £3,000 was given to Mr. Wood, who, it seems, is an attorney, a large portion of which he spent in bribing the voters; and when a petition was presented against the return, Mrs. Oliveira procured the same to be withdrawn on the payment of another sum of £2,000, and, in addition to the £2,000, she paid Mr. Oliveira sent down to Pontefract £1,250 for the payment of some outstanding claims relative to the election. His seat thus cost him £6,250.

France.—The news of the week centers in the attempt to get up a general insurrection in Italy, which was also to have included France. According to the version given in the Russian organ, published in Brussels, an attempt was to have been made on the life of Louis Napoleon, contemporaneous with the explosion in Italy, and both events were to have preceded the elections in France, under the influence of which, it was believed, the public mind would be greatly excited in favor of democratic changes. The time was advisedly chosen to give to the revolutionary movement the greatest possible intensity. The conspiracy to carry out the scheme appears to have been first discovered in Paris, in consequence of which several arrests were made, and the French Government, it is said, informed the Cabinet of Turin of what was going on, with a view to precaution and vigilance, but little attention seems to have been paid to the warning.

In Italy the movement was chiefly directed against the King of Naples and the Pope. At Genoa the proceedings were more moderate, and leveled against the Piedmontese Government as to get possession of some ships of war in the harbor, to sail with these vessels to Naples, to fire the shipping there, attack the arsenal, burn the palace, and afford to the numerous sympathizers in the Neapolitan army the opportunity of aiding the conspirators. The latter, it is said, had abundance of money and arms. It is added that Mazzini was lately in Paris perfecting these arrangements, and still more recently in Genoa. At the latter place he found he had been grossly deceived as to the amount of support on which he could depend, and left it abruptly. The whole affair seems to have been wildly and recklessly planned, and, as in all such cases, the result is a failure, with a further aggravation of the ills of the people it was intended to serve.

The government paper Pays says that the movement in Italy was the result of a vast conspiracy, which would have been felt beyond the boundaries of the Italian peninsula. A clue to it was in the hands of the French government for the last fortnight, and it was at Paris itself that this vast conspiracy which has ramifications even as far as Spain, was to have broken out. Several accomplices of Mazzini have been arrested in France, and it is probable that to take place in Paris will enlighten public opinion as to the enormity of the danger from which Europe has just escaped.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Wednesday evening the 8th, says: "Public opinion seems now pretty well fixed on one point, namely, that the elections have been unfavorable to the government. The ministers, to whom the public voice ascribes this result, have, it seems, discovered that universal suffrage is a vicious institution, and a dangerous instrument of government; and perhaps they contemplate modification."

I doubt whether the opinions of some of the advisers on this point are shared by the Emperor. He is certainly surprised and pained at the result of the elections of Paris and of some of the leading cities; but he does not believe that a bad feeling has arisen between himself and the nation at large. He believes, on the contrary, that between him and the masses there are many points of contact and affinity, and he has still means at his disposal of preventing the effect from the moment he is made acquainted with the cause. The popularity of the Emperor may in some degree be weakened by the imprudent conduct of those under him, but it is still great. It is an edifice in which the faults of high functionaries may have caused breaches; it has not yet been seriously damaged, but the sooner these breaches are repaired the better.

Many of the elections have been irregular in the extreme; in the department of the Rhone, for instance, it is affirmed that in certain communes there were actually more voters than registered electors, and that in others the whole of the registered electors are counted as having voted, though it is alleged that at least half of them abstained altogether from taking part in the ballot. On the whole, the impression on the public mind is far from favorable; men who desire order and stability are far from being at ease, and the Democratic party does not conceal its exultation.

We are informed that on the 7th, six persons were arrested at Boulogne, on a charge of having used election tickets deficient in the requisite legal formalities. The printer of the tickets was among the number of the persons seized. Upwards of two hundred votes were tendered for Carnot at Boulogne.

Naples.—The official journal announces that the bands of insurgents who disembarked at Capri had been attacked by the Civic Guards and the 7th battalion of Chasseurs. 100 of the insurgents were killed in this encounter, and 30 wounded. The greater part of those who escaped have since been arrested. Calabria is quiet.

A letter, dated Naples, July 2, says: "Intelligence of the late movement was first received in Naples on Sunday night at half-past eleven o'clock, by telegraphic dispatches from Gaeta. Many of the officers and other employees were in the theater, so that the whole city was thrown into a state of immense disturbance. The theater was beaten in the arsenal, and all hands set to work."

Directions have been given to put the whole naval force in a course of preparation, so that there can be little doubt but that the movement is of a most serious character. South of Torrance no exact information has been received, as the electric telegraph had been cut at that point, but a movement is spoken of at Lecce; another at Reggio, where, it is added, the intendente had been killed. Certain points in Calabria are disturbed; and Basilicata is much agitated.

According to some, another landing has been ef-

fected in Crotti, and an attempt in the Adriatic was feared, as the government had given corresponding orders to the above named steamers. Whilst such is the disturbed state of the country, the Neapolitan army cannot be depended upon, and the Swiss have manifested some indisposition to be scattered and separated. A desertion in the 1st regiment of dragoons is much spoken of—slight, in point of fact—but very widely extended as far as intentions went. The revelations of an accomplice, however, very much reducing the evil. Amongst the names mentioned were those of many whose family traditions were almost exclusively military. They were almost prepared to believe that the most intense anxiety exists here to know the result of the movement, which by some is called a filibustering effort, and by others is spoken of as having been suppressed by the gens d'armes and the urban guard.

Spain.—The Paris Pays says: "We yesterday announced that troubles, promptly repressed, had broken out in the south of Spain. We believe the fact to be that a band of twenty-five men stationed in the defile of Sierra Morena (Andalusia) stopped the mail and burned all the letters. But this band was energetically pursued, and nothing more is to be apprehended in that quarter. It appears, however, that seditious pamphlets against the Queen are circulating privately."

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, in the Observateur de Trieste, states that the Governor General of Sennar and Soudan, Rachel Bey, had fallen a victim to popular fury. He was the first Christian appointed to such high functions in Egypt, and was distinguished for his energy and prudence.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Business continues very dull. Several of the city mills have commenced grinding. A sale of 100 bbls new wheat flour, to be delivered to day, at \$6. Small sales of old at the same. Wheat \$1 05/10 for immediate delivery. Corn and oat scarce and selling at 90 and 70c.

In groceries, we notice sales of 10 hds sugar at 12 1/2c, about 8 hds in lots at 12 1/2c, 20 hds refined at the usual rates, 40 hds molasses at 60c for Carondelet and 70c for plantation, small sales of 110 coffee at 11 1/2c, and of rice at 6c.

In provisions, sales of 250 casks shoulders at 10 1/2c, 20 casks ribbed and clear sides at 12 1/2c and 13 1/2c, pigskins, and 5 tons hams at 12 1/2c.

Sales of 26 hds tobacco—4 at \$7 00/90, 3 at \$8 50/3 70, 5 at \$9 15/99, 3 at \$10 25 and \$10 70, 4 at \$11 10/11 50, 4 at \$12, \$12 60, \$13 35, and \$13 65, 3 at \$14/14 90, and 1 at \$15 65.

Sales of raw whiskey at 25c.

Small sales of bar lead at 7 1/2c and of shot at \$2.

CINCINNATI, July 28, P. M.

Flour market unchanged and very little doing at \$6 40/50, and this may be regarded as the current rates. Corn is in good demand, with sales of 4,000 bush at 73c/75c for mixed and 75c/80c for white; 7,000 bush mixed sold at 73c to be delivered by the end of August. Wheat firm—sales of new red at \$1 20 and white at \$1 30. Whiskey steady at 26c. Bacon is active—sales of 300 hds at 10 1/2c and 13c for shoulders and sides—further advance. Cheese dull and lower—sales of 400 lbs at 8 1/2c. Money market is unchanged and rates of exchange unaltered.

NEW YORK, July 28, P. M.

Cotton market closed buoyant—sales of 2,000 bales at an advance of 1/2c; Orleans middling 15 1/2c and uplands 15 1/2c. Flour closed quiet—sales of 7,000 bush. Wheat unsettled—sales of 15,000 bushels at \$1 50 for Milwaukee Club. Corn closed with a declining tendency and market unsettled—sales of 60,000 bush. Provisions firm. Rice steady at 4 1/2c/5c. Sugar closed heavy. Molasses unchanged. Iron steady. Freight heavy.

Stocks closed rather firmer—Chicago and Rock Island 93, Michigan Southern 23 1/2, New York Central 87 1/2, Erie 25 1/2, Reading 74 1/2, Galena and Chicago 93 1/2, Milwaukee & Mississippi 54 1/2, Illinois Central bonds 98, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 40 1/2, Cleveland and Toledo 58 1/2, Pennsylvania Coal Company 55, Canton 20 1/2.

The weather has been very wet, with no sales of cotton, prices are stiffer but quotations are unaltered, sales of three days 300 bales, receipts of three days 360 bales, stock at this port 12,250 bales, receipts less than last year 24,500 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 551,500 bales. Corn 55c/56c. Exchange on London 10.

ST. LOUIS, July 28, P. M.

Flour market closed very dull. Wheat is dull—\$1 30/31 for red and \$1 40/41 for white. Corn market closed with a declining tendency—mixed 55c/57c, yellow 56c/57c, and white 57c/58c. Oats firm at 67c/68c. Hemp yarns are demanding a reduction.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

Cotton remained firm and steady from Saturday to Tuesday, with daily sales of 5,000 to 7,000 bales. On Wednesday a more extensive demand sprung up, when the sales reached 15,000 bales at an advance of 1-16th on Friday's quotations. Yesterday the improvement was continued, and resulted in the sale of full 15,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export, and a shade higher than the previous day. The diminished stock on hand, united with the fact that there are but some 30,000 bales afloat, against 150,000 at the corresponding date of 1857, year, with the increasing use in the cotton trade of India, and a general impression that the rate of interest will soon be reduced, if not disturbed, by adverse accounts from India, have been mainly influential in inducing a more active business.

We quote: middling Orleans 54 1/2, Mobile 51 1/2, Bowed 5d. Present estimated stock 597,544 bales, including 55,285 American, against 702,228, including 577,350 American, for corresponding date of last year's sale of last year's crop. Broadstuffs—Much of the wheat, perhaps one-third, is inferior or heated, and hence a slight decline on the lower grades, and a hardening tendency in prices, with more inquiry for good to prime quality. The stock of flour, as compared with that of December of June preceding, causes great firmness, and the sales within past three days have been made at an advance of 1-16th on the 1st of June. The stock of flour, although not differing materially from that of June 1856, is larger than anticipated, and tends to disarm speculation, even under unfavorable weather, and to limit trade to the wants of consumers.

Bacon has been quiet, and business limited to the occasional wants of consumers. An effort to place some 450 hds by sale on Monday failed, and a small quantity of the same being sold on Tuesday, resulted in a slight advance. The stock of lard, as compared with that of December of June preceding, causes great firmness, and the sales within past three days have been made at an advance of 1-16th on the 1st of June. The stock of lard, although not differing materially from that of June 1856, is larger than anticipated, and tends to disarm speculation, even under unfavorable weather, and to limit trade to the wants of consumers.

Lard has been quiet, and business limited to the occasional wants of consumers. An effort to place some 450 hds by sale on Monday failed, and a small quantity of the same being sold on Tuesday, resulted in a slight advance. The stock of lard, as compared with that of December of June preceding, causes great firmness, and the sales within past three days have been made at an advance of 1-16th on the 1st of June. The stock of lard, although not differing materially from that of June 1856, is larger than anticipated, and tends to disarm speculation, even under unfavorable weather, and to limit trade to the wants of consumers.

Beef and pork have been quiet, if not dull; the trade has been effected by the sales of old government stores. At Depford, yesterday, some 1,400 tons of old pork brought near 110c. Prices here are nominally unchanged.

Lard has been quiet, and business limited to the occasional wants of consumers. An effort to place some 450 hds by sale on Monday failed, and a small quantity of the same being sold on Tuesday, resulted in a slight advance. The stock of lard, as compared with that of December of June preceding, causes great firmness, and the sales within past three days have been made at an advance of 1-16th on the 1st of June. The stock of lard, although not differing materially from that of June 1856, is larger than anticipated, and tends to disarm speculation, even under unfavorable weather, and to limit trade to the wants of consumers.

On Tuesday 255 bbls were offered by auction and withdrawn on a bid of 67s 9d. On Thursday there was another auction, when 700 bbls of 200 lbs choice sound, was withdrawn on an offer of 68s 6d, and 250 bbls choice sold at 67s 6d. The market closes quiet.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.

Moses McLellan, Cin. Highflyer, St. Louis.

Emma Dean, Carr. Key West, Pitts.

John Tompkins, Cin. Key West, Pitts.

DEPARTURES.

Moses McLellan, Cin. Ark. Traveler, Cairo.

Statenon, Henderson. City of Cairo, Cairo.

Emma Dean, Carr. City of Cairo, Cairo.

RECEIPTS.

Per Hazel Dell from Pittsburg—66 keas nuts and spikes, 150 sheets and pieces iron, 114 hds do, W.B. Hildes, 31 bbls do, 175 pkgs, Curd & White, 14 cannon, arr, Carier & J; 35 bbls Vinegar, Rawson, Good & Todd; 11 keas nuts, Coleman; 214 bbls window glass, Morris, Thomas & Co; 29 do do, Lindenberger & Co; 132 hds do, Breen & (Garnett); 200 do, Murrill & Briggs; 84 pkgs furniture, Stokes & Son; 10 bbls vinegar, Luskem & Co; 50 do, arr, order.

Per Key West from Pittsburg—10 doz tins, Gardner & Co; 20 bags yarn, M. Halbert; 618 pkgs arr, order.

Per Moses McLellan from Cincinnati—10 hds oil, Wilson & Son; 100 keas lead, J. S. Morris; 135 lbs tobacco, Smith, & Co; 100 bbls grease, Cornwall; 20 bbls oil, Wilson & Sons; 100 sacks potatoes, Clifford; 2 bbls alcohol, Dawes & Seaton; 10 keas lead, Lindenberger & Co; 79 bbls cheese, J. F. Gunkler, arr, order.

Per Highflyer from St. Louis—30 bags feathers, Anderson, McLean & Co; 1 bbl flour, Hite; 7 bags wool, J. Cromie; 3 hds tobacco, W. A. McLean; 1 pkk money, Tucker, Brannan & Co; 1 do do, McLean & Perton; 1 do do, Miller, Wingate & Co; 1 do do, Durkee, Heath & Co.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—100 bbls whiskey, J. T. Root; 25 bbls whiskey, 4 chas, J. W. Jones; 30 doz wash-bowls, Thudm & Ely; 84 pkgs furniture, Stokes & Son; 10 hds beer, 84r do do, D. Falzgraf; 7 bbls ale, Graft & Weyd; 50 sacks corn, 5 bales hay, W. H. Robinson; 25 bales sheeting, L. Lewis; 40 bbls hops, G. & Co; 12 bales hay, J. B. Clifford; 11 pkgs mds, Leavitt; 56 bbls lime, Brown & Son; 500 do, arr, order.

CORNICE DUSTERS.—A complete assortment of long handled Feather Cornice Dusters, so necessary to every housekeeper, received and for sale low at

M. B. SWAIN, 44 W. BALTIMORE ST., 48 Fourth st.

SWEET POTATOES.—74 wbls White Yams, a very superior article, received per steamer Fauntybull, from Mississippi, and for sale by

M. B. SWAIN, 44 W. BALTIMORE ST., 48 Fourth st.

CURD & CO., Sixth st.

THE POISONING CASE IN SCOTLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes by the last steamer as follows:

The extraordinary trial in Edinburgh of Miss Madeleine Smith, for the murder of her French suitor, L'Angelier, concluded yesterday with a verdict of "Not proven." It had continued eight days, throughout the whole of which she maintained the utmost coolness. As far as opinion is concerned it is as unfavorable as ever, but one and the principal link in the evidence was wanting, and of this she had the benefit. Although L'Angelier was proved to have spoken of his appointment with her, and to have been in the neighborhood of the house on the night when the fatal dose of arsenic was administered, the fact that an interview had really taken place could not be shown. With this exception, nothing could have been more coherent than the whole case. The Judge, however, of course told the jury that unless they were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt, they could not pronounce a verdict of guilty; and as in Scotland unanimity is not necessary, a majority being sufficient, no one was surprised at the verdict. She will doubtless now be removed by her family, and never heard of more, unless her immoral tendencies, which, apart from the murder question, were sufficiently exemplified by the evidence just published, should bring her again into the hands of the law.

The Little Rock Gazette of last week says:

We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of meeting with our friend Wm. Boswell, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., who departed on his homeward way on the steamboat Arkansas, Tuesday morning. Mr. B. has for some time past been a sojourner at the Hot Springs, in this State, and we hope the waters may have proved beneficial to him. He was, some thirty years ago, a resident of North Arkansas, and still occupies a green place in the memory of many of the old settlers of that region.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ALBANY, July 26, 1857.

A little before noon one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder, and lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State street and all the parallel streets leading to the river were flooded. State street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up the paving stones and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them towards the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted three-quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State streets, Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. Treadwell's iron foundry, on Beaver street, suffered considerably.

The damage in the city by the storm reaches several thousand dollars. While it was prevailing a house on Hawk street was struck by lightning, and one man knocked down and severely burned, but it is expected that he will recover.

There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cuba.

There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley Canal.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans on the 20th, via Havana the 23d inst, arrived this morning.

The health of the Island is reported good both in the city and among the shipping.

The markets continue dull. Stock of sugar on hand, 225,000 boxes.

The brig W. D. Miller landed near Cardinas a cargo of four hundred slaves; she was afterwards burnt.

The brig Florence Massiniello, for York, was lost at the Isle of Pines on the 2d. The vessel and cargo were sent at Havana on the 22d for one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The frigate Washash has sailed from here; destination unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Afternoon papers report that the mate of a vessel from Havana died in Swanson street of yellow fever. The vessel was sent back to quarantine. Fatal cases have also occurred at Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.

The steamer Empire City arrived at quarantine yesterday. The tow boat brought up the mails to-day.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.

No material change to note in the condition of the rivers. All falling. The Upper Mississippi getting low. 30 inches on the lower rapids. Mercury 72.

PITTSBURGH, July 29, P. M.

No change in the river since noon. Weather damp. Rained all the afternoon. Mercury 72.

CINCINNATI, July 29, P. M.

Weather cloudy. Looks like more rain. Mercury 79.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1857.

The Government is on the best terms with Costa Rica, and has not signified opposition to her temporary control of Nicaragua. M. Molina returned on Thursday from New York, and favors the restitution of Com. Vanderbilt and the late Company in the transit route. Gen. Case has not shown preference to any claimant to the monopoly.

Surrender of an Alleged Accomplice of Canini.—Michael De Angelo, the Italian who boarded with Michael Canini, the murderer of policeman Anderson, and who was suspected of being an accomplice, made his appearance yesterday at the District Attorney's office. De Angelo, having been mysteriously missing, was thought to have been connected with Canini in the burglary of Tuesday morning, but he denies the charge, and attributes his absence to the Vigilance Committee's excitement of Tuesday in consequence of the assassination, and says he was afraid the excited crowd would hold of him and lynch him without giving him a chance to defend his case.—N. Y. Courier.

High Price for a Three Year Old Colt.—We learn from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 20th inst., that Major Thos. D. Doswell has sold his three year old colt, Slasher, by Childs Harrold, out of Sarah Washington, for the sum of \$5,000, to Mr. T. Morris, of New York. "This is the highest price," says the Dispatch, "ever paid for any three year old in this country, that had ever run over mile heats. Bonnie Lassie, when three years old, sold for five thousand dollars at Lexington, Ky., but she had gone two, and we believe, three mile heats, at the time of her sale."

PINKING-IRONS, NEEDLES, PINS, SHEARS, SCIS-SORS, BODKINS, Patent Button-Hole Cutters, &c., for sale by

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

METALLIC TAPE-LINES, marked in 1-10ths and 1-12ths, and improved Measures of every description, for sale by

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

WINDOW-GLASS, from 8x10 to 12x24, of the best quality, for sale by

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Garden-Hose, Foot-Balls, Bat-Bats, Combs, Hair-Pins, Oil-Cans, Cope-Casters, Brushes, Springs, Cork-Screws, &c., and other improved Gun Hardware too tedious to mention for sale by

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

IN

NEW CARPETS

Just received from Auction in New York,

Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets,

AT

C. DUVALL & CO'S, 537 Main st.

We have just received a lot of the above Carpets, purchased at a preliminary auction sale in New York, which we now offer at greatly reduced prices. We invite the public generally to examine the stock, as we are determined to make good what we say.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

THE PRETTIEST AND FINEST SPRING

STYLE DRESS HATS to be had of

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

SOFT HATS.—large variety to select from at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO'S,

455 Main st.

DRAB BEAVER AND PEARL CASSIMERE

HATS, very light and fine, ready for our sales this

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

Harvesting Tools.

SIXTHIES, Cradles, Sickles, Rakes, Grass Hooks, Hay, Straws, and Mowers, Trimming Knives, Saws, and Chisels, &c., &c. For sale wholesale and retail at the low est prices by

A. McBRIDE, 69 Third street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY, INGRAIN, COMMON ALL WOOL, AND COTTON CHAIN CARPETS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

115 1/2 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

FANS! FANS!

MORNING MANTLES! DRESS SILKS, at cost! GRAPE BERGERS! WHITE GOODS! ROBEES! EMBROIDERIES! PARASOLS! LACE and LACES! BERGERS! ORGANISIES!

MARTIN & PENTON, 56 Fourth street, are now in receipt of a fresh importation of the above goods, purchased within the past week, direct from the East, to which they call special attention.

Servants' Goods:

Gloves and Hosiery; Domestic of every kind; Mourning Goods; Long and short Net Mitts; Irish Linens (cheap); Lace and Gaiter Vails; Hoop and Patent Skirts; Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, &c.;

Of which we have a fine assortment and offer at low prices.

MARTIN & PENTON, 56 Fourth st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS just received at 455 Main st. by

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